Mr. Speaker, there are those of the household of the distinguished and lamented dead, Let our anxious thoughts be directed, and image of his great character is indelibly impressour warmest sympathies be poured out in ed upon the hearts of his countrymen, and the their behalf-for they have borne themselves lines thereof. gently, in the position they have been called upon to fill. I cannot close, sir, these brief remarks, without expressing my abiding trust that the dispensations of an over-ruling Providence, whose will we may not question-may still be ordered for the honor, the safety, and the glory of tears of sincere sorrow, and to attest her sense of

Mr. McLANE; of Md. said; Mr. Speaker, I hope, sir, late as the hour is in this day's pro- family of the illustrious deceased, I desire to offer ceedings, I may be indulged in responding to an to them, in behalf of the representatives and peoinvitation of some friends around me, by giving ple of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, (and I public expression to those sentiments of personal am sure I may well add, of all the States of the friendship and respect which I entertained for Union,) the expression of our sincerest sympathy the illustrious deceased, and when I say, sir, that under their deep affliction. May the Hand which my acquaintance with General TAYLOR, had its "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," bring to origin long before either he or 1, had engaged in their relief the consolation imparted by the assurthe heated strifes of political life, when we both ance, that of General Taylor, as a friend, cifizen, served under the same flag, as brethren in soldier, patriot, arms, I shall not be deemed obtrusive. He was then, sir, in command of the army in Florida, and I was an humble officer of one of the corps of that army. At this period of his life, he was and I shall not presume to intrude upon their saalready distinguished by those high qualities of cred recollections, or the satisfaction they must courage, fortitude, and virtue, in the discharge of inspire. To us, as public men, may the bright his public duties, as he was for that extraordina- example of the departed be ever present through ry benevolence and kindness which so endeared all the watches of the night; may we, too, be able him to his family and friends. Sir, I formed for to repeat, as the last of earth is present to each of him then, a respect and friendship, which I retained undiminished to the hour of his death, and which shall be cherished for his memory, now that the hand of God has translated him from the seene of his earthly life and trial.

Subsequently, sir, I again met General TAYLOR, at the head of his army in the Valley of the Rio Grand. I delivered to him, in his camp at Monterey, the orders of his Government, which announced to him, that the military plans and policy of the country, was to be materially modified and changed. The Northern States of Mexico, then about to be invaded, were to be left unmolested, and the entire military power of our people was to be directed upon the city of Mexico. Grande, while the more glorious and decisive movement upon the city of Mexico, seemed likely to fall to the lot of some more fortunate commander. On this occasion, sir, it was my privilege and my duty to confer with him fully and confidentially on the part of his Government, and it afforded me, sir, the opportunity to witness to the Government which he served. It is not have less." for me, at this moment, when I have so unexpectedly, but I hope not intrusively, touched this soldier.

apart from those passages in life, when he was ne- ness? cessarily associated with the political and partisan to render his memory on this occasion my most it is the best you may get." profound homage and respect. As to the statesacter-patriotism. And whatever might be the sive with liberty. relation we would respectively hold to his politihumble tribute, plainly, and I fear imperfectly expressed, I beg to submit on my own part, and for of condolence for those who remain to mourn the loss of husband, father, brother and friend

I beg leave to submit the following resolutions remove from this life ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States, the House of Representatives, sharing in the general sorrow which this melancholy event must produce, is desirous of manifesting its sensibility on the occasion;
Therefore,
Resolved, That a committee, consisting of—
members, be appointed on the part of this House,

measures may be deemed proper to adopt in order to show the respect and affection of Congress fo memory of the illustrious deceased, and to make the necessary arrangements for his funeral.

Resolved, That this resolution be communicated

Mr. MARSHALL said:

people.

Mr. SPEAKER: Silence is the eloquence of woe, and most appropriate sign of submission to Him whose inscrutable decree afflicts the people.

Were the emotions of my own bosom at this moment the accepted counsellors of my action, content to mingle mine with the nation's tears, I should permit this solemn occasion to pass without the obtrusion of a single remark. But custom, and the known relations I held to the tom, and the known relations I held to the received by the three steamers just arrived, exlate President of the United States, induce ceeds in quantity that which came on any other me to express here the profound sensibility with which intelligence of his lamented death will be received by the Commonwealth of Kontucky. In no quarter of our country will Chagres for New Orleans two days before the this blow fall with more crushing force than Philadelphia, carried away about \$500,000. The this blow fall with more crushing force than upon the district I represent. There are the reported to have brought on her freight list up graves of his parents-the habitations of his kindred—the surviving associates of his youth— hands of passengers—or a sum total of \$3,600, the especial friends of his matured manhood— 000. This is the largest amount ever brought by the especial friends of his matured manhoodthe companions of his military adventures-and received at Chagres by the Philadelphia and Ala the most numerous branches of his family bama \$2,900,000—from the amount brough

I have not arisen to dwell upon his exploits, or to recount his many virtues. These can derive no additional lustre from the voice of ex-from New Orleans, mentions the arrival there of aggerated eulogy. Comparison between Zachary \$3,000,000 on the Alabama, instead of only \$500. TAYLOR and celebrated ancients, illustrious in life or death, will neither diminish nor increase his claim to the admiration of mankind. His character was formed on no pre-existing model. Reared amidst the solitudes of a Western wilderness, his principles were fashioned by the precepts of the pioneer, and his career has vindicated their christianity, their wisdom, and their adelphia, through the hands of Messrs. Adams & patriotism. The column is complete. Omniscience has withdrawn the workman. Time and south of it. Of the remainder, more than one fers us to the conduct of Dickens and other travearth have but "the sign and token" of the great hundred original. The pencil of history must fill the bold east of New York. outline for the contemplation of posterity. Great, without bashfulnesss; sagacious, without cunning;

confidence, for he deserved and will honorably pedantry of learning; benevolent, without ostentation; sincere and honest as the sun, the "noble old Roman" has lain down his harness-his task is done. He has fallen, as falls the summer tree whose bereavement is deepest, and whose bro- in the bloom of its honors, before the blight of ken hearts no human consolation can reach, autumn has seared a leaf that adorns it. The

"By just degrees will every moment rise, Fill the wide earth, and gain upon the skies.

At the honored urn which holds the remains of be oved and departed chief. Kentucky asks a place among her sisters, to baptize it with the the common loss. Participating entirely in the feeling which follows into retirement the bereaved

" None knew him but to love him,

None named him but to praise. To them the duties of his domestic life remain. us, before a grateful country, the simple and touching declaration of his death scene, "I am not afraid to die-I have done my duty."

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the blank in the esolutions of Mr. CONBAD, was filed up with thirteen as the number to compose the joint committee on the part of the House, to superintend the funeral obsequies of the late President. And then the said resolutions (identical with

hose adopted by the Senate,) having been passed, On motion, the House adjourned,

To the Editors of the Southern Press :

"You should take the Compromise, because s the best you can get.'

The very language used by those who advocat by a new line of operations. Those operations, an "adjustment" of pending difficulties, under sir, left him to the comparatively humble task of the provisions of the 1850 Compromise, be these a defensive campaign in the valley of the Rio provisions what they may, is that of submission of the tamest and most abject description, at the same time that it is insulting to the South in the highest degree. Look at it!

"We should take the Compromise, because is the best we can get."

Here is no appeal to our fanaticism; no argu ment addressed to our reason; no special plea once more a rare display of those qualities to even; but the unvarnished, dogmatic language of which I have already referred, of fortitude, and threatening, addressed to our craven fears or sorcourage, and patience, and I must add, fidelity did cupidity: "Take thus much or you shall

When we get or obtain anything, in the common acceptation of those terms, apart from purtopic, to refer to those extraordinary events, chase, we get it from a donor-from some giver, which soon followed; and which invested his de- and the measure of its justice, or the excellence fensive position with singular and startling im- of its quality, must depend upon the generosity portance, and which finally led him to the field of and liberality of the person who presents the gift. Buena Vista, where he accomplished a victory so In this humiliating condition are we placed. The brilliant and wonderful, that it must rest, sir, as North is to be the donor-general : we to be placed feeling now pervading the religious community the crown of glory to that war, while it will, in the humble character of recipients of her bounthrough all time, adorn his fame as an illustrious ty, and are to be content with any thing she may choose to mete out, through the peon-ish fear My reference to these events, sir, is that I may that we may fare worse. Does it not mean that mark my association with Gen. TAYLOR, to events | we must go for the Wilmot Proviso in its disguise, near to his own personal fame and honor, and or else take it in its naked deformity and hideous

Were ever such insulting terms offered to a free excitements of the country. This course enables people? It is just as though a tory orator had me, sir, not only to forego, but to be altogether told us before the revolution, "You should subinsensible to any influences they might excite, and mit to the present tyrany of England, because it

That kind of language would not have been heeded by the men at Lexington, who would have two things. The determination of the North to who understand the business of house-work, the strife of contending sentiment and opinion, sent by Pitcairn and Lord Percy a reply to tory- maintain the false position they have assumed, would command, readily, five or six hundred and I feel happy, sir, at this instant, that I knew ism distasteful to the crown. Nor would it have and the resolution to supersede their paper argu- dollars a year. I recollect well, that there was him in a life of high and neble action, in which he suited those men who, on the 20th May, 1775, ments with the arguments of iron and lead. If a mulattto man on board the vessel in which I developed the highest attributes of American char- gave to Mecklenburg a name and fame co-exten-

"It is the best you can get," is the language cal opinions or policy, it is cheering to feel that of despots to cowards. It is not the language that his life has left us all an example, displaying qual- men who know their right, will listen to with any ities of the head and heart, which to cultivate and | degree of patience. We do not acknowlede the cherish, should be our first and chief duty. This existence of any body or set of men as having the right to propose terms to us, as if we were their inferiors and suppliants. All parties may prothe people I represent, with a further expression pose ways and means, but none can take upon themselves, with impunity, the assumed right to say to us in the language of dictators, "take this, it is the best can may get"-" take the Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to most indifferent bread we may offer, or else you may get a stone." The only kind of language we should allow, to be expressive of our position, should be that of equals. We will have those terms which our rights entitle us to expect, none others. These are guarantied to us by natural justice, and the not less high and compassing to meet such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what If we cannot get these, let us scorn to take any guarantees of States-rights and the Constitution. thing which is offered to us in the insulting language of the caption, "It is the best you may

> get. The South has still some chivalry left, and will put a mark upon all who use such language as this, to win her over to a shameless submis sion a base and cowardly relinquishment of her rights. We trust the whole of the Southern press, will refer to such pitiful pretences to lure us into a trap, and deal by them and their authors as they

A TRUE SOUTHRON CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 22, 1850.

THE GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA, which has been The Philadelphia brings on her freight list \$1,899,572 in gold dust, and it is estimated that her passengers have about \$500,-000 more. The Alabama, which sailed from rards of \$2,900,000, and about \$700,000 in the any vessel to Panama. Deducting the strength, as his fame was the pride of the people. the Georgia \$700,000. In the present easy state of the money market this large accession of gold must still further tend to cheapen its value, unless the drain for Europe is in a corresponding ratio.

A despatch in yesterday's paper, however 000 with which she was said to have sailed from Chagres. This a doubtless a mistake, as it is Chagres. This a doubtless a mistake, as it is hardly probable so great an amount came in the hands of passengers as would make up the difference. There was perhaps some \$4,000,000 came by the three steamers in all. As to the destination of the gold, the Philadelphia American

says:
"Of the amount arrived in the steamship Phil-Co., the large sum of three hundred thousand do lars, was on account of Philadelphia, and places usand dollars is destined for places

"Large sums consigned to firms in New York. without pride; cautious, without fear; brave, without rashness; stern without harshness; modest, New Bedford and Nantucket alone, will receive three or four hundred thousand dollars. The apt without flippancy; intelligent, without the dressed to females."-Baltimore Sun.

sense of its author is signally displayed in the statement which it contains:

The following note from Mr. James was proba-bly not intended for publication, but as it contains nothing of a private nature, we presume he will the flames, not object to the use we make of it:

At New Aston House, New York,

My DEAR SIR:—I have seen in the Evening Mirror, an announcement of my arrival in the United States, and a good humored, jocular reference to a probable book on America from my pen. Let me say, seriously, even in answer to a joke, that I have no intention of writing such a book; I come solely to see and to enjoy. The former I am sure I shall have op prtunity of doing, through the kindness of my friends in this country; and as to the latter object there will be no difficulty, if I may judge of the future by the present. Without intending to censure any one, however, I have always made it a rule, in regard to the many lands I have visited, never to receive hospitality and kindness from any nation, and then to show them up (as we term it) to the British public, in a

This rule, believe me, will not be violated in re-Very dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
G. P. R. JAMES. gard to the citizens of the United States, by

To H. FULLER, Esq. New York Mirror Office.

Pens and Pants for the Ladie.s

The Editor of the Pittsburg Commercial, no aving the fear of the females before his eyes. but being moved and seduced by the instigaions of "Penelope," perpetrates the following: It is searcely necessary to say that the intensely absorbing question of "Woman's Rights" is still discussed in the Saturday Visiter. The most surprising thing of all is that every week ome new female correspondent announces a 'right" of which nobody ever heard before. In this day's number, a young lady takes the Editor to task for saying that every young woman must have a lover, in order to keep her in a proper state of mind. She looks upon such talk as this as mere theory, and says that it is contrary to her experience in practical life. She calls gentleman lover, an "ignoble appendage," and ells us that the foolish whim, that a woman can do so little, and enjoy so little, without a lover, s most destructive to the nobility of her sex. The substance of the Editor's answer is that

it was not so when she was a girl. What more could she say? Without doubt, this new "right" will become exceedingly popular. How easy it would be for a female Father Matthew to coax all the young ladies into signing the pledge to abstain from all the intoxications of love! She could give to each heroine a pewter medal, bearing an country; but as you have asked my judgment ppropriate inscription—Vive la bagatelle!

The editor of the Visiter has been left alone lately, but, in the present number, a correspondent named Penelope comes to the rescue, with a vigorous pen. We have one fault to find however—she calls gentlemen "gents." This is as bad as "pants." Such abbreviations are an encroachment on Man's "rights" and must be reformed altogether.

The feeling among the Religious Community at the South.

The last number of the Southern Baptist, a able and influential religious paper, published at Charleston, South Carolina, exhibits the tone of source, is far more significant than the threats of politicians:

North with two gentlemen. In public houses, greatest return to the owner. Upon this prinin stage coaches, on steamboats and canal boats. we were beset by persons keen to discuss the indulged this appetite for debate. He arrested the catechising which a vociferous philanthro- am uninformed as to the usual price of slav pist was about to practice, by remarking that labor in the States, but the price paid to Indians musket, and he would await that time.

"That time is nearly come. It deper true—the time for this final debate is nearly with eligious men mainly. We tell our Northern brethren that longress. when the time comes to try the last argument, ily find its way to that Territory. they will have to enforce it against the oppositers. It is for the North to count the cost; that altars, and our honor.

"We are no 'alarmists.' We eschewed the excitement of party politics more than twenty ears ago, when we began to preach the Gospel But the times demand that every man should Northern editors are coolly drawing their matches and smoking their segars over explosive madanger.

CORRESPONDENCE

BALTIMORE, July 10-5, p.m. The Death of the President .- Tokens of Bereave ment .- Honors to the Deceased .- The Races .-An English Tourist .- Forrest .- The Philadelphia Conflagration .- The Markets, &c.

o 12 o'clock last night, the streets were thronged with anxious, sorrowful watchers for the anticibreeze at half-mast, in token of the national be-

The Mayor of the city has called the Councils ogether for the purpose of making preparations to participate in the funeral pageant at Washing- Mexico. I have no doubt, from what knowlneet to-night to make preparations for visiting Washington also, to participate in the ceremonies There will be an immense concourse of Baltimo-

reans also present in their private capacities. Lady Boven yesterday took the \$200 purse from Roanoke, the latter having lost it by the by his troops, on the Gila river, in a short excurfailure of his driver to take on the proper weight assigned to him by the judges. Roanoke won the two last heats and would have taken the purse but for this decision.

G. P. R. James, Esq., the novelist is now in New York, and has published a card in the papers assuring the public that he does not come among the American people to partake of their hospitalities, and then go home and write a book ridiculing and abusing them. He evidently re- tion from Indians only a short time would

ellers. Forest has determined to take the stage again next fall, evidently considering it a more honorable and lucrative employment than embittering the

The Editor of the New York Mirror come to the assistance of their brethren of that est kind of mines, east of the Sierra Nevada. It taught, and his Maker has not made capable—in has received a note from Mr. JAMES, the novel- city, to enable them to extinguish the great conist, which he publishes in his paper with the flagration with which they were visited. The following introductory remarks. The good call was promptly responded to, and six compa nies with nearly five hundred men were in a few minutes in readiness to embark. Whilst waiting for the locomotive, however, the request was recalled, the firemen having obtained a mastery of vented by the incursions of the Indians.

At New York this evening, cotton continue firm but inactive, dealers waiting the arrival of the steamer, now overdue. Sales of new flour at a decline of one quarter.

Slave Labor in the Territories.

Facts of no mean importance will be found in the correspondence between Mr. Mann, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and Massachusetts, and Massachusetts THURSTON, the delegate from Oregon. We call the statements of the latter, "facts," as he speaks from a large experience, and has not in this, any sufficient motive to mis-state. Mr. Mann's ob ject, of course, was to procure evidence to strengthen the Free Soilers in insisting on the for labor. If slave labor is like other capital, if Wilmot Proviso. It will have that effect, and it will also be very strange if it does not increase the determination of the Southern men to se cure for their section a portion of the territory so well suited for the profitable employment of slave labor. The question is no mere political abstraction, but one of great moment. It is not worked by slave labor is sure. Hence, were alone a right, but a valuable domain also, that i in contest.—Charleston Mercury.

House of Refresentatives, June 1, 1850.

SLAVE LABOR IN THE TERRITORIES .- Dear Sir: In a speech delivered by you, in the House of Representatives in March last, I understood you to say that you had been in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and that you were acquainted. from personal observation, with a large part of the territory of California. Will you be so good as to give me your opinion and the reasons for entertaining it, of the probability or improbability of the introduction of slave labor into any part of the territory recently acquired by the United States from Mexico; provided such intro

duction be not prohibited by law?

I wish to obtain your opinion in regard other kinds of labor, as well as agricultural; be cause, as it seems to me, most unwarrantable, not a most disingenaous attempt has been mad to lead the public to believe that no form o slave labor will ever be introduced there, because possibly or probably, it may not be introduced r agricultural purposes. A reply at your earliest convenience, will muc

Yours, very truly, HORACE MANN.

Hon, S. R. Thurston, Delegate from Oregon,

Washington, June 10, 1850. I received a note from you some days ago making certain inquiries, but which, up to thi time, I have been unable to answer. I desire to upon a matter which appears a disputed point, I cannot, consistently with the law of courtesy refuse you an answer. That answer will be in conformity with what I have frequently said, heretofore, in private conversation with gentle men on this subject.

The point of iniquiry seems to be, whether slave labor could be profitably employed in Oregon, California, Utah and New Mexico. - If the nature of the climate and resources of these countries are such as to furnish a profitable market for slave labor, it appears to be conceded, on all sides, that it would be introduced, if left free to seek profitable investment, like other whole point at issue, then, is deeapital. The pendent, as it is conceived, upon the determination of the first point of inquiry. Hence at the South. Such language from such a to that point, only, it is necessary for me to confine my answer. I need not remind you of the law regulatin

the investment of appital. It will always g "Fourteen years ago we travelled at the where, under all circumstances, it will yield the ciple I am very clear, that slave labor if unrestricted, could be employed in Oregon, with at slavery question. One of our company never least double the profit to the owner of the slave that it now yields in any State of the Union. ranged from two to three dollars per day. mestic negro servants, whether male or fe their consciences will not let them go back, and took passage from Oregon to San Francisco, their obligations to humanity shall compel them who was paid one hundred and eighty dollars to draw the sword, then what we have said is per month for his services as cook. I will not stop to particularize further, in regard to the income. We know very little of what is current | ducements Oregon would offer to unrestricted among politicians. Our intercourse has been slave labor, but will simply add, that a very We have conver- large number of slaves might now be employed sed in families where God is worshipped, and in Oregon at annual wages sufficiently large to there we have seen the calm, settled conviction purchase their freedom. I think, therefore that the only thing to be feared might be the that the point is settled so far as Oregon is con-pusillanimity of some Southern members of cerned; and that slave labor, if it had been left free to seek profitable employment, would read

As to California, I am equally clear. Calition of Southern mothers and Southern minis- fornia will always be a mining country, and wages will range high. At present slave labor s no part of our business. They have a favor- in California would be more profitable than in ite theory to maintain, we our firesides, our Oregon. And I have always been of the opin ion, that wherever there is a mining country: if not in a climate uncongenial to slave labor, that The Protection of Slavery, or the Advanspecies of labor would be profitable. That would be in the California mines is evident. good, able bodied slave, would have command do his duty. Fanaticism has placed the powder- ed in California, during the past year, from eight than at the North, and that although he was a free mine under the foundations of our republic, and to ten hundred dollars per annum. When it is man here he enjoyed less protection than if he recollected that one hundred dollars per annum, upon an average, is considered a good comper terial. We do our duty by warning of the sation for their labor in the Southern States, it is idle, in my judgment, to contend that slaves would not be carried to the California market, if

protected by law. The greatest impediment which white labor has to encounter in the mines, is the intensity of the heat and the prevalence of billious disease. The one is almost insufferable, while the other is pestilential. Against both of these the Now, while white labor negro is almost proof. During yesterday the melancholy intelligence is so high, it is evident that no one can hire a from Washington, of the illness of the President, white laborer, except at a rate that would conalmost caused a suspension of business; and up sume his profit. Not so with negro labor. That species of labor might be obtained for half the docks, will not exchange places with the honest the amount which you would have to pay for and respectable laborer; but that proves nothing. white labor. The result will be a profit alike A boy will often "run away" from a good home, to the hirer and seller of slave labor. There is and work like a slave on board ship, or do some pated result. At midnight, the tidings of his to the hirer and seller of slave labor. There is death was communicated throughout the city by no doubt, in my judgment, that almost any the tolling of the bell; and, at daylight this morn- number of slaves might be hired out in Califoring, every bell in the city sent forth its doleful nia, were the whites willing to allow it, at from meledy, whilst the flags from the shipping and eight to ten hundred dollars a year. This is hundreds of points in the city were flying to the pay so much above what their services command this species of service be protected in California, name, remove the odiousness which society has it would rush to the Pacific in almost any quan-

Let us turn our attention to Utah and Nev on, and a large portion of our military are to edge I have of those countries, that they will turn out to be filled with the richest mines. clip the following from a recent paper, containing the news from Texas and Chihuhua. Mr. James was informed by Major Neigh-

bours and Mr. Lee Vining, that they had been shown by Major Stein, some gold washed out sion to that stream.

"It is reported that, at the copper mines above by Mexicans, and abandoned when attacked by Indians.

"There are at El Paso, in the hands of differ ent persons, several large amounts of silver ore, taken from the mines in that neighborhood. With guaranties of titles to lands, and protectit available. elapse before all these mines would be well in its thousands.

by order of the Senate in 1848, you can find, Fife of a defenceler is woman.

There was a call made last night by the Mayor of Philadelpiha on the firemen of Baltimore, to

is known, too, that silver and copper mines have, for many years, been worked i New Mexico. and I am informed by Hugh N. Smith, Esq., that there are in that Territory, gold, silver, copper, lead, and zine mines of the richest quality and that the reason why they have not latterly been worked more extensively, is that it is pretory we can get on the subject, that when these mines shall come to be explored, their wealth will turn out to be enormous.

When you have once cast your eye over that country lying West of the Rocky Mountains. and East of the Sierra Nevada, and are informed of the peculiarity of the gold bearing region, you at once become convinced that the United States is in possession of mineral wealth so vast that ages will not be able to measure its extent And when these mines shall begin to be developed, and their unquestionable richness known, population will set that way, attended with the usual consequences: high prices and a demand it will go where it is best paid, then we have a right to say it will seek these mines and become a part of the producing capital of the country where those mines are located. That these whole regions are filled with rich mines, is little less than certain, and that they can be profitably Southern man, and my property invested in slaves, I should consider the markets in Nev Mexico, Utah, and California, for slave labor, worthy of an honorble contest to secure. I am sir, with due consideration,

Yours truly. SAMUEL R. THURSTON. Hon. Horace Mann.

EGRESS TO SOUTHERN PORTS-We are glad learn that the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad is rapidly progressing to completion. By the ensuing fall, there will be a complete line of Railroad from the Tennessee river to Savannah and Charleston. The immediate consequences must be the rise in wealth and influence of these cities; and the time will come when there will be no necessity to go to New York or Boston for our merchandise. The capital of the South with centre at our own scaports and while it may be sufficient for all our pur-

chases, the political influence associated with capital will at least be congenial with Southern nstitutions. High tariffs and national banks will have received their doom, if such be not already their fate. Fanaticism against slave institutions will not longer be fed and nourished by the money which we now so lavishly expend at the North for many of our staple articles of consumption. There will be also a public sentiment created by the continual and extensive intercourse of our citizens at these great Southern ports which will have a happy conservative effect in preserving the constitutional rights of the South. - Juckson Mississippian.

The Nashville Convention

We hope no reader will think that we have given too much space to the address and resolutions of the Southern Convention. The reso Intions were adopted without a dissenting voice The address by the unanimous vote of all the nine States represented. By the unanimity. moderation, firmness and wisdom which marke its proceedings, this body has given inexpressible gratification to its friends, while it has scattered to the wind the calumnies and abuse of its enemies. Future chronicles of the times will note with astonishment the fact, that at such a crisis as this in the history of the South, beleagured as she is by the most terrible dangers, the proposition for a great council to advise in reference to her very existence, met with inexorable opposition within her own I which we live offers to coming times no er problem that this. ecting a fittle previous to the declaration American Independence, should have been denounced by tories and livelings of the Britis Crown is not strenge: that the late Nashpil Convention should have been defermed by Northern Free Soilers is not inexplicable, but that Southern men, amid all the existing and most

olye an enigma like this? Florida was represented by four delegates: ieneral Hernandez, much to his regret, was ept away by sickness, Mr. Cabell, we presume, his duties at Washington. To Messrs. Foreman, DuPoint, Pearson and McLellan, the State owes a debt of the deepest gratitude.

The Convention after adopting an nd resolutions, took a recess until after the adjournment of Congress. In this it has done well. We are, comparatively, but in the begin-ning of trouble. The South must adopt some systematic, well matured and adjusted plan of self-protection, to be carried out by all their members, or her degradation and ruin are certain. It s sincerely to be hoped that in the recess which delegations which are not complete will be filled up and that the representatives will re-assemble amid the cheers and encouragement and support of the entire South. Tallehasse Floridian

From the New York Merchant's Day Book. tages of a Controling Mind.

In Saturday's paper we showed that the protection of the black labor at the South was greater was a slave in a slave State. A slave submits to to certain municipal regulations, is governed by stringent laws, but in return he is guaranteed or himself comfortable lodgings, prepare for sick- grocer. ness, the freeman gives his most earnest and un-ceasing toil—toil which is not half the time re-warded with half the blessings he strives for, or with half those the slave has by the laws of his country guaranteed to him. But, says our philanthropist, this freeman, bad off as he is, will change places with the slave, therefore he enjoys more, and his position or situation is preferal That does not always follow by any means. The lazy vagabond, who lies half the day drunk other equally toilsome duty, and suffer all the evils and privations of a dissolute life-but that proves nothing, only that such a boy is very silly We cannot, therefore, admit that because the ne groes of the North will not exchange places with the Negroes of the South they are better off or n the States, as to satisfy any one, that could happier. Cail the Southern laborer by some other put upon the word stare-but let the black man's condition at the South be precisely that it now is -and we would find hundreds of our poor blacks seeking "situations" there.

The benefits of a controling master mind is felt everywhere in society, but nowhere more than among laborers. The master mechanic, who dithe air of a man who has unshaken confidence in among laborers. The master mechanic, who di-rects and controls the labor of a hundred men, produces not only more for the workmen than they can possibly produce if left to themselves. times more for himself than his own hands can do. We will take for example a printing office-th-

Tribune. Ten years ago Mr. Greeley was strug gling for the necessary means for support. Mr McElrath was but little better off. They had been El Paso, there are about 100 tons of pure copper striving many years to produce by their individual ing upon the ground. This had been got out efforts enough to make themselves comfortable when attacked by say nothing of a surplus. Mr. Greely was pos ssed of a remarkable mind, but it availed him nothing. Mr. McElrath had great energy, was very industrious and persevering, but he obtained nothing more than a living. They came together. Mr. McElrath took Mr. Greeley's mind and made What has been the result that which brought in nothing is made to bring

worked, and we would have large quantities of metal seeking a market through this place."

But the benefits do not stop here; nearly a hundred men, who could in no other way earn half as But the benefits do not stop here; nearly a hun And if you consult Freemont's map, printed taber to My now get, give up their minds and make them produce wealth in abundance.

other words—all men are not created equal. But, says the Philosopher, they are tree, and know enough to give their labor to the Tribune, and there is no need of compulsion. We admit that; but there are thousands who do not know enough and whose knowledge could not be used by the Tribune, if they should offer it. These must be worked by some other establishment; where an invented by the incursions of the Indians. He is of the opinion, and he is borne out by what his. They may dig a canal, or work on a railroad and be made useful; but there is still an inferior grade to these even; what shall be done with theme? They, too, must be taken care of; and if we, in this christian community, should do our duty, we would take care of them. We should not see them in summer lounging about the lowest grog shops and vilest drinking dens, stealing, swearing thus his mind is ever kept occupied with the and rioting; and in winter starving and with all sorts of loathsome diseases; we should not see scores of their children growing up in vice and crime, and becoming a curse to them-selves and us. We should do, from motives of love and patriotism, for those of an inferior grade, just what Messrs. Greeley & McElrath do, from selfishness, for those of a higher grade. We should take their labor, "whether they will or no," and make it produce a living. In the South they do this; and when we can boast of as little poverty and misery among our laboring people as the slave-holders of the Southern States, it will be time for us to preach to them about their obliga-tions to their fellow men—but not till theu.

they cannot leap the stream they will bridge it Bridge it! and how?"

"Stop a moment, Captain-you shall see. The half human voices now sounded nearer, and we could perceive that the animals were approaching the spot where we lay. Presently they appeared upon the opposite bank, headed by an old grey chieftain, and officered like so many soldiers. They were, as Raoul stated, or the comadreja, or ringtailed tribe.

One—an aid-de-camp, or chief pioneer, per haps-ran out upon the projecting rock, and, after looking across the stream as if calculating the distance, scampered back and appeared t communicate with the leader. This produced sued, and fatigue parties were detailed and marched to the front. Meanwhile several of the comadrejas—engineers, no doubt—ran along a movement in the troop. Commands were isthe bank examining the trees on both sides of the arroyo.

At length they all collected around a tall coton wood, that grew over the narrowest part of the stream, and twenty or thirty of them scampered up its trunk. On reaching a high point the toremost-a strong fellow-ran out upon a limb, and taking several turns of his tail around it, slipped off and hung his head downwards The next on the limb, also a stout one, climbed down the body of the first, and whipped his tail tightly round the neck and forearm of the taken low, during the summer and recess of Conlatter, dropped off in turn, and hung head down. repeated this manœuvre upon the second, and the fourth upon the third, and so on, until the last one upon the string rested his forepaws upon the ground.

The living chain now commenced swinging packwards and forwards, like the pendulum of lock. The motion was slight at first, but gradually increased, the lowermost monkey striking his hands violently on the earth as he passed the angent and oscillating curve. Several others pon the limbs above aided the movement.

This continued until the mankey at the end of he chain was thrown among the branches of a e chain was thrown among the brake. Here, after two or or from head to foot, "and upon beginning wanter or with a track of the finite and held paper, so that, in mechanical excellence, it is not sufficient was exceuted adoutly, surpassed by any paper witnesser in the United Stretch. It commons and no pains or expense et at the cultainsting point of the ascitation, order to save the intermediate links from the

nee of a ton sudden jerk? The chain was now fast at both ends, forming complete suspension bridge, over which the whole troop, to the number of four or five hundred, passed with the rapidity of thought. pist was about to practice, by remarking that labor in the States, but the price paid to Indians this question would some day be decided by the in Oregon during the past year, for labor, has portentious circumstances under which it was beheld, to witness the quizzieal expression of rivals the best of them in all the characteristics of It was one of the most comical sights I ever

called, should have attempted to prevent its assembling or frustrate its noble objects—who can The troop was now on the other side. were the animals forming the bridge to get themselves over! This was the question which suggested itself. Manifestly, by number one letting go his tail, But then the point d'appui on the other side was much lower down, and number one with half-a-dozen of his neighbors, sion of choice miscellany, selected from the best would be dashed against the opposite bank, or soused into the water.

Here, then, was a problem, and we waited with some curiosity for its solution. It was soon solved. A monkey was now seen attaching his tail to the lowest on the bridge, another girded him in a similar manner, and another, and so on, until a dozen more were added to the string. Those last were all powerful fellows and running up to a high limb, they lifted the bridge into a position almost horizontal.

Then a scream from the last monkey of the new formation warned the tail end that all were ready: and the next moment the whole chain was swung over, and landed safely on the oppo-The lower-most links now dropped off like a melting candle, while the higher ones leaped to the branches and came down by the trunk. The whole troop then scampered off into the chapparal and disappeared!-Capt. Reid's Adventures in South America.

A correspondent tells us a story of our "Jeems' hich we intend to tell again for the edification of the public. Stopping for a day or two at a village a short way out of Boston, Jeems went to a barinsured against certain evils which the freeman ber's shop to get shaved; on entering, and casting strives with double ardor and toils twice as hard his eyes about the room, he perceived that the to avoid. To get his daily bread, provide for barber drove the double trade of tonsor and small

> "Shave, sir" said the barber to his customer whose face sufficiently indicated the object of his visit. Jeems made no reply, but drawing himself up to a lofty height, proceeded, in the attorney fashion, to interrogate the barber, as follows: "Sir, are you the barber?"

"Yes, sir; have a shave?" 'And do you also keep this oyster cellar?''

"Yes, sir; have any oysters?"
"Well, sir, this double occupation of gives rise to the most horrible suspicions. It is a serious thing, sir, to submit one's head to the nanipulation of a stranger; but, if you can answer a couple of questions to my satisfaction, I should like to be shaved." The barber said he would try.

"Well, sir," said Jeems, solemnly, "do you shave with your oyster knife?" 'No, sir," said the barber, smiling "One question more," continued the interroga or, "and, remember, you are under oath, or

rather, recollect that this is a serious business

the barber stared) - one question more; Do you never open oysters with your razor! amid a roar of laughter from the bystanders.

A PUZZLER .- We meet with the annexed enigna in the N. Y. Express. I'm the stoutest of voices in orchestra heard. And yet in an orchestra never have been:

uman nature .- Boston Post.

I'm a bird of bright plumage, but less like bird Nothing in nature ever was seen Touching earth I expire, in water I die : In air I lose breath, yet can swim and can fly

Darkness destroys me, and light is my death; You can't keep me alive without stopping my If my name can't be guessed by a boy or a man,

By a girl or a woman it certainly can.

lege, Baltimore, wishes to obtain as ituation as Assistant in an Academy, or Private Tutor .-He is qualified to teach the highest branches of Greek, Latin, French, Natural near the source of one of the branches of the is this? Why cannot these men carn each just as mistry, Mathematics and English Literature.

An Epirou's LIFE .- The North British Review, for May, speaking of the press and of journalists, gives the following graphic and truthful paragraph; "The man who once becomes a journalist.

must almost bid farewell to mental rest or mental leisure. If he fulfils his duties truthfully. his attention must be ever awake to what is passing in the world, and his whole mind must be devoted to the instant examination, and disenssion, and record, of current events. He has no days to spend on eatalouges, or in dreamy discursive researches in public libraries. He has no months to devote to the exhaustion of any one theme What he has to deal with thus his mind is ever kept occupied with the mental necessity of the world's passing hour.

" Did you ever drink my of the Thames water, squire?" said the clock maker, " because it is one of the greatest curiosities in the world. When I returned from Poland in the hair speculation, I sailed from London and we had the Thames wa-ter on board. Says I to the Captain, I guess you want to pyson us, don't you, with that nasty, dirty, horrid stuff? Why, says he, Mr. Slick; it loes make the best water in the world-that's a fact, yes, and the best too ; it farments, works of the scum, clarifies itself, and beats all nature; and yet look at them ere sewers, and dyestuffs, and actory wash and unmentionables that are poured

in it-it beats the bags, don't it? An Army of Monkeys.

A Novel Suspession Bridge: They are coming towards the bridge: they will most likely cross by the rocks yonder," observed Raoul.

"How—swim it?" I asked. "It is a torrent there!"

"Oh, no!" answered the Frenchman: "monkeys would rather go into fire than water. If they cannot leap the stream they will bridge it." the byler, nor to hard to wash clean, nor raw enough to chap the skin, but just the thing, that's a fact, Sam Slick.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Washington City.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that from the first of July the price of board will be reduced from \$2 to \$1 50 per day, and at the same time offers the same inducements as here torore (to travellers and persons visiting Washing

ton.) as regards accommodations and the determination of the proprietor to please his guests.

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Satisfaction.

The object of the proprietor in reducing the price of board is to induce a fair share of patronage; and he will at the same time assure the company of the price of the proprietor in reducing the price of the price of the proprietor in reducing the price of the price of the proprietor in reducing the price of the price of the proprietor in reducing the price of the munity that his table will be as well furnished. his servants as attentive, and the accommodations of his house generally shall equal at least the other hotels, which charge \$2 per day. A baggage car will attend at the railroad depot

A baggage car will attend at the railroad depot and steamboat wharf to convey baggage to the hotel. EDW. H. FULLER, Proprietor. A limited number of permanent boarders will be E. H. F july 1 3tawlm, &law2m

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